

## Goldstein classical mechanics solutions manual pdf

Embed Size (px) 344 x 292429 x 357514 x 422599 x 487 1. Goldstein Classical mechanics Notes Michael Good May 30, 20041 Chapter 1: Elementary Principles 1.1 Mechanics incorporates special relativity. Classical mechanics incorporates special relativity. mv. Force: dp F= . dtIn most cases, mass is constant and force is simplied: dvF= (mv) = m = ma.dtdtAcceleration: d2 ra=. dt2 Newtons second law of motion holds in a reference frame that is inertial orGalilean. Angular Momentum: L = r p. Torque: T = r F. Torque is the time derivative of angular momentum: 1 2. dLT = . dt Work: 2W12 = F dr.1 In most cases, mass is constant and work simplies to: 22 2 dvdvW12 = m vdt = m done around a closed ciruit is zero: F dr = 0 If friction is present, a system is non-conservative. Potential energy. V above is the potential energy. To express workin a way that is independent of the path taken, a change in a quantity thatdepends on only the end points is needed. This quantity is potential energy. Work is now V1 V2 . The change is -V. Energy Conservation Theorem for a Particle are conservative, then the total energy of the particle, T + V, is conserved. The Conservation Theorem for the Linear Momentum of a Particle states that linear momentum, p, is conserved if the total force F, is zero. 2 3. 1.2 Mechanics of Many ParticlesNewtons third law of motion, equal and opposite forces, does not hold for allforces. It is called the weak law of action and reaction. Center of mass: mi rimi riR= =. mi MCenter of mass. Internal force were acting on the entiremass of the system concentrated at the center of mass. Internal force were acting on the entiremass of the system concentrated at the center of mass. Internal force were acting on the entiremass of the system concentrated at the center of mass. rockets work in space. Total linear momentum: dridRP= mi = M. idt dtConservation Theorem for the Linear Momentum of a System of Particles. If the total linear momentum is conserved. The strong law of action and reaction is the condition that the internal forces between two particles, in addition to being equal and opposite, also lie along the joining the particles. Then the time derivative of angular momentumis the total external force about the given point. Conservation Theorem for Total Angular Momentum: L is constant in timeif the applied torque is zero. Linear Momentum Conservation requires weak law of action and reaction. Angular Momentum Conservation requires strong law of action and reaction. Total Angular momentum of motionabout a point O is the angular momentum of motionabout the center of mass. If the center of mass is at rest wrt the origin then theangular momentum is independent of the point of reference. Total Work: W12 = T2 T11 2 where T is the total kinetic energy, like angular momentum, has two parts: the K.E. obtained ifall the mass were concentrated at the center of mass, plus the K.E. of motionabout the center of mass. Total potential energy: 1 V = Vi + Vij . i 2 i, j i=j If the external and internal forces are both derivable from potentials it is possible to dene a total potential energy such that the total energy to the term on the right is called the internal potential energy. For rigid body, the internal potential energy will be constant. For a rigid body, the internal forces do no work and the inte nonholonomic constraints: think walls of a gas container, think particle placed on surface of a sphere because it will eventually slide down part of the way but will fall o, not moving along the curve of the sphere.1. rheonomous constraints: time is an explicit variable...example: bead on moving wire2. scleronomous constraints: equations of contraint are NOT explicitly de- pendent on time...example: bead on rigid curved wire xed in space Diculties with constraints: 4 5. 1. Equations of motion are not all independent2. Forces are not known beforehand, and must be obtained from solution.For holonomic constraints introduce generalized coordinates. Degrees offreedom are reduced. Use independent variables, eliminate dependent variables, eliminate dependent variables, eliminate dependent variables. This is called a transformation, going from one set of dependent variables, eliminate dependent v position on the sphere that a particle is constrained to move on.2. Two angles for a double pendulum moving in a plane.3. Amplitudes in a Fourier expansion of rj.4. Quanities with with dimensions of energy or angular momentum. For nonholonomic constraints equations expressing the constraint cannot beused to eliminate the dependent coordinates. Nonholonomic constraints are HARDER TO SOLVE.1.4DAlemberts Principle and Lagranges EquationsDeveloped by DAlembert, and thought of rst by Bernoulli, the principle that: (a) dpi (Fi) ri = 0 idtThis is valid for systems. This is the only restriction on the nature of the constraints: workless in a virtual displacement. This is again DAlemberts principle for the motion of a system, and what is goodabout it is that the forces of constraint are not there. This is great news, but it is not yet in a form that is useful for deriving equations of motion. virtual displacements of the gener-alized coordinates. The generalized coordinates are independent of each otherfor holonomic constraints. Once we have the expression in terms of generalized coordinates the coecients of the qi can be set separately equal to zero. Theresult is: d T T{[()] Qj }qj = 0 dt qj qj 5 6. Lagranges Equations come from this principle. If you remember the indi-vidual coecients vanish, and allow the forces derivable from a scaler potential function, and forgive me for skipping some steps, the result is: d L L () =0 dt qj qj1.5Velocity-Dependent Potential function, and forgive me for skipping some steps, the result is: d L L () charges, the electromagnetic eld.L=T Uwhere U is the generalized potential. For a charge mvoing in an electric and magnetic eld, the Lorentz forcedictates: F = q[E + (v B)]. The equation of motion can be dervied for the x-direction, and notice theyare identical component wise: m = q[Ex + (v B)]. The equation of motion can be dervied for the x-direction, and notice theyare identical component wise: m = q[Ex + (v B)]. are present(not all the forces acting on the system arederivable from a potential), Lagranges equations can always be written: d L L () = Qj . dt qj qj where Qj represents the forces as before. Friction is commonly, Ff x = kx vx . Rayleighs dissipation function: 1 222Fdisa =(kx vix + ky viy + kz viz). 2i The total friction is 2Fdis and the component of the generalized force resulting from the force of friction is: FdisQj = . qj In use, both L and Fdis must be specied to obtain the equations of motion:d L L Fdis() = .dt qj qj qj 1.6Applications of the Lagrangian method allows us to eliminate the forces of constraint from theequations. Procedure: 1. Write T and V in generalized coordinates. 2. Form L from them. 3. Put L into Lagranges Equations4. Solve for the equations of motion. Simple examples are:1. a single particle is space(Cartesian coordinates). Forces of contstraint, do not appear in the Lagrangian formulation. Theyalso cannot be directly derived. 7 8. Goldstein Chapter 1 DerivationsMichael GoodJune 27, 20041 Derivations1. Show that for a single particle with constant mass the equation for the kinetic energy: dT = Fvdtwhile if the mass varies with time the corresponding equation isd(mT) = F p.dtAnswer: dTd(1 mv 2) = 2 = mv v = ma v = F v dtdtwith time variable mass, d(mT) d p2= () = p p = F p. dtdt 22. Prove that the magnitude R of the position vector for the center of mass from arbitrary origin is given by the equation: 1 M 2 R2 = M2 mi ri 2 i, jAnswer:MR = mi ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = M2 mi ri 2 mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = M2 mi ri 2 mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = M2 mi ri 2 mi mj ri 1 9. M 2 R2 = M2 mi ri 2 mi mj mj students - so you know you're getting high quality answers. Solutions Manuals are available for thousands of the most popular college and high school textbooks in subjects such as Math, Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology), Engineering (Mechanical, Electrical, Civil), Business and more. 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